⑤ 日本副特許庁 (JP)

**①特許出職公開** 

◎公關特許公報(A)

昭59-92188

(Dint. Cl.\* B 23 K 26/00 唯規記号

庁内整理番号 7362-4E ●公開 昭和59年(1984)5月28日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全3 頁)

### ❸低触点材と高融点材の接合方法

**②特 駅** 昭57—200681

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附 梅 看

1、范明の名称

佐御点例と消滅点がの数合方法

2、特許助水の海側

(1) 係職卓利と異数点対とを近接して認証し、禁 態点引到の表別からソーダ光を照射することを 特徴とする報数点対と裏離点対の接合方法。

(3) 他拠点付が、18、Aを会会、2n、2n会会、 MS、MS会会、フェノール等の変分子付料のいずれかであり、実節点付がステンレス第、モリブデン、Pをデステンダイス調整の合金素のいすれかでもも特許限すの範囲等、質記載の係配点 研りた実際点付の存金方法。

8、発明の詳細を説明

成策上の利用分野

本的明は、低数点はと高融点材との複合方法を 関し、間便感費用で無機線にて高端数にも健康や 組立てを可能とする複合方法を関するものである。 使本側の異点とその異態点

品融をもけるお外の場合の発展のである。

とを接合する場合はしばしばあり、たとえば高り 関に表すビデオテープレコーが用の概気テープ。 行がイド用領針ポストでは、アルミダイカストは を用いたホルダー1に、実調を抵抗改化加工した ステンレス制のシャフト3を振会して構定を加工した ステンレス制のシャフト3を振会して構定を認定した はよりなる那品の組合せの場合には、同者の拠点 が大きく異なるため、単田付けテロタ付扱節は函 が大きく異なるため、単田付けテロタ付扱節は函 都であるため、接続的に使入コレノ統を用いた の配でシャフト2の外性よりセンルがの1つで、11 の配をシャフト2の外性よりセンルが一1の大11 の配を加工し、とのジャフト2をサルダー1の大11 に独加的に押入する。

との時、質者の寸改数により探合独康が異なるので、複合独皮をぴらつ自なく仏家するためには、 関係品の寸流公数が著しくをびしくなり高価値の 原因になっている。

天、この傾斜ポストはホルダー推画12とシャフ ト2との角度が高端度である必要がある。 従って この制度を確保するためには、セブアルミグィカ スト別がルグー1 の内皮 本を高額度に出すずか必必となり、適応は取的動品にリーマ加工等の切削加工を附加する。とのため更にコストアップの原因となる。しかもこのホルグー1 が高級変化加工されていても、シャフト2 の圧入時に繋撃等により前鉄が加算系列され、参館する様く高級度で転貨機の動立で連合を行えりことは非常に固動であった。

#### 影明の目的

本規判は、以上のような製造の問題点を解決するためなされたもので、実動点材質部品と低離点 材質部品の動立接合の時に、もわめて容易に実現 次にしかも無防制で開始度の位別決め四定接合す るかができる競合方法を提供する水を裏的とする。 機関の拠点

との目的を選束するために、本務的技能を放射 と高融点料とを所定の事故にして近機翻除し、そ の状態で整配点料表面より1ヶ所もしくは複像が 所、周朝度レーザ光を開射し、無機値にて整合す るようにしたものである。

るとまず外領帯の体験点材が寒戦激動し、その周 動が軟化し次いて高齢点材が得職値りよりを超し 被強的カンノ状かよび両利質の融合の複合作用で 被陥に続合される。との時レーず光のみの設計で あるため無機能で加工接合が実施でき、また非常 に傾映画で作品が得えた効率的である。

上型実施例のようも最気アーアを行がイド用類 系ポストのボルダーでは金額筋造品が、後加工する事なく使用でき、価格の合理化が可能となる。

第4間(1),(0)、故る故は本母時の他の安庭何を 尽している。故4間は領要等の被状の組合を恢合 例、故6個は門路状の組合を接合例である。各個 化かいて低酸点針のの表類より、7所もしくは複 歳ヶ浜レーザ光を底質数割し高酸点針、0を無態 随で表合する本ができる。高層点が要求される場合 合には約3.6年で展開をしておけばよい。なか完全 な子間性が無く種間のが存在する場合でも提合する あたび者とされるナヴァトも有限する事ができ難 便を始めが可能となる。

#### 安益例の説明

は下に本発明の一类権資を限制を沿いて説明する。

飲る団は、水質明の第一製筋側を赤すもので、 アルミグイカスト等の低型点はて作取したホルダ - 1 の大比外様がとの欠係より小をく海政された ステンシス等の実施点制で作成したシャットでが 抑入されている。 この時 ジャフト2とサルデー1 の火との既れは、原則⇒がある。そしてとの関係 息1.2を高精度位置決心銀立用胎具3Kで固立 ナる。使って複合値必要を确皮はとの胎具8ドで 界現性とく資保する事ができる。すなわちャルド 一間短用絵具調準間をとシャフト間定用故學剤の は新規の角度に作成され、またホルダー1、シャ フトスともK長スパネッキジ前付け町の千世によ り必要な浄状構度で復興定される。この状態では ルメー1の外傷装削よりレーザビームでを1ヶ所 ないし複雑を所に規制すると同様品は完全に拡介 する。すなわち1~6 5世/町 単皮のパケー桁皮 の連動がスレーザビームを 0.1 ~ 1 移動を削引す

#### 毎明の効果

以上のように、本有例は私飲点材と高能点材と も近接して配置し、必要に応じて治具等で仮因定 した後、低能点材偶の表限に連接シーザ光を限射 させるようにしたもので、超立て依証決め執政は 他具等により転集され、その状态を保持したまと 無扱能で短時期で要含されるため容易に高熱反な 液合組立ができる。

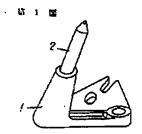
しかも、部品単体での制度は必まり扱すされない ため強調制で関停でき、量度性化も優れている。 4、関節の簡単な説明

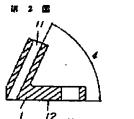
けいいホルダー、エいいシャフト、まいい位置

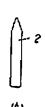
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次が周立局治具、5……治具前準度、6……す業 準度、7……レーザビーム、9……依能点材質等 品、10……斉能点材質等品。

代理人の氏名 か細士 中 馬 飯 男 性か1 代

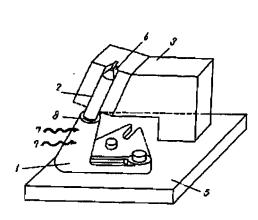


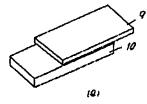




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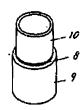








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## (19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

# (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

S59-92188

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup>

Identification codes

JPO file numbers

(43) Publication date May 28, 1984

B 23 K 26/00

7362-4E

Number of inventions: 1

Request for examination: Not yet requested

(Total of 3 pages)

| (54) METHOD OF JOINING A L<br>MELTING POINT MATERIAL | OW MELTING POINT MATERIAL WITH A HIGH   | (72) Inventor Takafumi Ohara % Matsushita Research Institute, Inc. |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| (21) Japanese patent application                     | S57-200681  |  | 3-10-1 Higashi Mita, Tama-ku, Kawasaki-shi  |
| (22) Date of application                             | November 15, 1982   |  |   |
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#### **SPECIFICATION**

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION
METHOD OF JOINING A LOW MELTING POINT MATERIAL
WITH A HIGH MELTING POINT MATERIAL
2. SCOPE OF PATENT CLAIMS

- (1) A method of joining a low melting point material with a high melting point material, characterized in that a material having a low melting point and a material having a high melting point are placed in close proximity and a laser beam is fired at the surface of the side of the material with the low melting point.
- (2) The method of joining a low melting point material with a high melting point material described in Claim 1 of the scope of patent claims wherein the low melting point material is aluminum, an aluminum alloy, zinc, a zinc alloy, magnesium, a magnesium alloy, phenol or similar polymer material and the high melting point material is stainless steel, molybdenum, tungsten die steel or a similar steel alloy.
- 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

The present invention pertains to a method of joining a low melting point material with a high melting point material and pertains to a joining method that is simple, low-cost and contact-free while making highly precise positioning and assembly possible. STRUCTURE OF PRIOR ART EXAMPLES AND PROBLEMS THEREOF

There are often times when a part comprised of a low melting point material and a part comprised of a high melting point material are joined, such as with an inclined post, as shown in Figure 1, that guides magnetic tape as it travels in a video tape recorder that is constituted by joining a shaft 2, which has a high-precision processed stainless steel surface. to a holder 1, which uses a die-cast aluminum material. When combining a part made with this sort of low melting point material with a part made from a high melting point material, a mechanical press-fitted crimping method is used because fixing the materials in place by soldering or brazing is problematic as the melting points of the two [materials] are significantly different. As shown in Figure 2, the diameter of the hole 11 in the holder 1 is processed to be slightly smaller or to have the same dimensions as the outside diameter of the shaft 2 and then this shaft 2 is forcibly inserted into the hole 11 in the holder 1.

In such cases, because the strength of the joint varies with the dimensional differences between the two objects, the dimensional tolerance of both parts has to be quite stringent in order to produce parts without variation in joint strength, which causes higher costs.

Additionally, the angle between the bottom surface 12 of the holder and the shaft 2 for this inclined post has to be highly precise. Therefore, in order to ensure that precision, first, the angle 4 of the die-cast aluminum holder 1 has to be highly precise,

and normally die-cast parts are subjected to a cutting process like reaming. This causes costs to go up even higher. Moreover, even if the holder 1 undergoes high-precision processing, the number of errors from deformations, etc. additionally accumulate when the shaft 2 is pressed into place, which causes low yields and makes the high-precision and low-cost assembling and joining of the parts extremely difficult. Purpose of the invention

This invention was developed to solve the types of problems of the prior art described above and its purpose is to provide a method of joining that can firmly position and join parts quickly, extremely easily, with a high degree of precision, and, moreover, in a short time, when assembling and joining a part made from a low melting point material and a part made from a high melting point material.

### STRUCTURE OF THE INVENTION

In order to achieve these objectives, the present invention shapes the low melting point material and the high melting point material into predetermined shapes, places them in close proximity, and, in that state, fires a high-precision laser beam at one or more places on the surface of the low melting point material, joining them without making physical contact

### **EXPLANATION OF THE EMBODIMENTS**

An embodiment of the present invention is explained below, with reference to the figures.

Figure 3 shows the first embodiment of the present invention, in which the shaft 2, which is made from a material with a high melting point such as stainless steel and is formed so that its outside diameter is smaller than the diameter of the hole of the holder 1, which is made of a low-temperature material such as die-cast aluminum, is inserted into the hole of holder 1. At this point, there is a gap 8 between the shaft 2 and the hole in the holder 1. These two parts 1 and 2 are fixed in place by the highprecision positioning assembly jig 3. Thus, it is possible to ensure good reproducibility of the necessary precision after joining the two parts using the jig 3. The reference surface 5 of the jig for fixing the holder in place and the reference surface 6 for fixing the shaft in place are created at a specific angle, and the holder 1 and the shaft 2 are temporarily fixed at the required shape precision using such means as tightening with springs or screws. By firing a laser beam 7 at one or more places on the outer surface of the holder 1 in this state, both parts will be joined completely. In other words, by firing a carbonic acid gas laser with a power density of around 1 to 6 kW/mm<sup>2</sup> for around 0.1 to 1 second, first the outside low melting point material will melt and vaporize, the periphery will soften and then the high melting point material causes melting and rising, providing a mechanical crimping state, fuses, and forms a composite of the two materials, making a strong joint. At this point, because just the laser beam is fired, the joint has processed joint can be achieved without any physical contact. This is very efficient, allowing the operation to be carried out extremely quickly.

With the holder for an inclined post for a magnetic tape travelling guide of the embodiment described above, a die-cast metal part can be used without post-processing, enabling the rationalization of costs.

Figures 4(a), 4(b) and 5 show other embodiments of the present invention. Figure 4 shows an example of a plate-like assembled joint such as a box type, while Figure 5 is an example of a cylindrical assembled joint. In each figure, one or more beams of laser light can be fired directly at the surface of the low melting point material 9, allowing the high melting point material 10 to be joined without contact. When a high degree of precision is required, the parts can be temporarily fixed using a jig, etc. Note also that it is possible to form joints even when the surface is not completely level or when there are gaps 8, and it is possible to simplify the joining process because the nugget step, which is required to increase strength when using spot or other welding techniques, can be omitted.

## EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

As above, with this invention, the low melting point material and the high melting point material are placed in close proximity, temporarily fixed in place with a jig, etc. as necessary, and then the surface of the low melting point material is struck directly by the laser beam so that the positioning precision in assembly is assured by the jig, etc. and the joint is made without contact and very quickly while the two pieces are maintained in that state, making an easy and highly precise joining and assembly method. Moreover, because little precision is required for the individual parts themselves, they can be produced inexpensively, which offers advantages for mass production.

## 4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an oblique view of an inclined guide post used in a video tape recorder that explains a conventional method of joining a low melting point material with a high melting point material, Figures 2(a) and 2(b) are disassembly views of the parts of Figure 1, Figure 3 is an oblique view showing an embodiment of the method of joining a low melting point material with a high melting point material based on the present invention, Figures 4(a) and 4(b) are oblique and cross-section views that show other embodiments of the present invention, and Figure 5 is a cross-section diagram that shows yet another embodiment.

1: Holder; 2: Shaft; 3: Positioning assembly jig; 5: Jig

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reference surface; 6: V reference surface; 7: Laser beam; 9: Part made from material with low melting point; 10: Part made from material with high melting point

Figure 1

Name of agent: Patent attorney Toshio Nakao

and one other

[See source for figures]

Figure 2

Figure 4

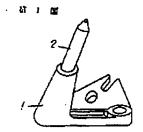
Figure 3

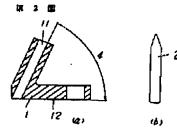
Figure 5

# 神経電59- 92188 (3)

次や副立居治兵、8……船兵前地関、8……す業 車重、7……レーザビーム。8……鉄路点材質部 出、10……突離点材質部品。

代徵人心氏名 分離士 中 局 飯 躬 核亦1 名





第 4 億

